

THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

QUIET IN WASHINGTON.

NO APPREHENSION FELT.

THE DOINGS OF THE MILITARY.

More Kentucky Troops Tendered.

The Uprising of the North-West.

Grief at the Delay of Punishment.

LARGE FORCES IN VIRGINIA.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 13, 1861.

QUIET IN WASHINGTON.

The people of this city wait now for news, as, a few days since, the people of the country eagerly watched for the latest intelligence from the Capital. Here, nothing new transpires. Governmental, Presidential, and Departmental duties flow smoothly on in their appropriate channels, and though all is activity, and all is busy, there is nothing which, to non-residents, would prove of special interest.

THE MILITARY.

Gradually our protecting numbers increase. The latest arrivals being from New-York and Connecticut, in the shape of three goodly regiments of first-class men and soldiers. Regimental camps enliven the environs of the city, and regimental parades draw highly crowded of admirers, who patriotically are stirred by regimental bands. Of all the camps, that of the 12th, New-York (Col. Butterfield), seems to be the most comfortable. Instead of tents they have wooden houses, erected by themselves, of lumber furnished by Government. All its members are reported well.

The case of Private Caffray is a curious one. Since his arrival, there has been a continual series of complaints, not only from members of the 13th, but of the 71st and other regiments concerning the non-delivery of packages entrusted by the friends of various gentlemen to Caffray, who was recently in New-York. Col. Butterfield had him put in the guard-house, from whence he was removed by a writ of *habeas corpus*, and brought before the District Judge, who, on the Colonel's representation, restored him to the custody of the guard. He will have all his regimentals taken from him, be drummed from the regiment, and sent home.

The New-York Fifth (Col. Schwarzwaldner) one of best drilled in the service of the State, which has been stationed at Annapolis the last ten days, and whose sentinels have made many an unfortunate passenger halt for the night on the cold pier of the wharf, is comfortably quartered at Woodward's building on D street, but will shortly take the place of the Rhode Island Regiment, at the Patent Buildings. They are as brown as berries from long exposure to the elements, and are all well. Their drum corps excites no little attention. They reported to Gen. Mansfield to-day, and will swear in on Thursday.

THE NEW-YORK APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. Lincoln feels as though several thousand pounds weight has been removed from his breast, in the decisions of the New-York appointments. It is at last done, and probably will not be undone. Messrs. Wakeman and Denison are selected as Surveyor and Naval Officer. Their official orders have not yet been given them, but will shortly. They go home to-night. As yet nothing has been done with the applicants for the Appraisership. There are about twenty anxious mortals here who are desirous to be appointed. Messrs. Beecher, Sherman, and Townsend are considered to have the inside track, and will probably keep it.

OTHER APPOINTMENTS.

The Presidential appointments to-day, beside those indicated, are: Jas. Searle, Postmaster of Pittston, Pa., and Mr. Simmons, son of Senator Simmons, Postmaster of Providence, R. I. In the War Department, S. M. Rankin of Iowa has been appointed to a second-class \$1,400 clerkship, vice R. M. Darnell, removed. T. C. Wells has been promoted to a second-class clerkship in the Quartermaster-General's office, S. B. Russell of Pennsylvania and M. B. Goodwin of New-Hampshire have been appointed to second-class clerkships in the Commissary-General's office. Wm. Wade of Pennsylvania has been appointed to a second-class clerkship in the Ordnance Bureau. Leroy Tuttle of Nebraska has been appointed to a third-class \$1,600 per annum Clerkship in the office of the Treasurer of the United States, vice Richard L. Brown, Secessionist, of Virginia, resigned. In all the Departments remain hosts of undisturbed clerks, who have not been removed because the Cabinet are busy with the great cause which interests and absorbs the entire country. Their time will doubtless come ere long, and the swarm of anxious patriots be satisfied.

ANOTHER KENTUCKY BRIGADE.

Wm. P. Thomason of Kentucky, formerly Member of Congress from Louisville, and a strong Union man, had a long interview with the President this morning. He wants permission to raise a brigade in Kentucky, which shall not be called beyond her borders; yet which will see that no Southern troops march, unmolested, through that State, bound North. He represents the Union sentiment of his district, and, indeed, of all the surrounding country, to be very strong, and feels that he is justified in asking this somewhat unusual consent on the part of the President. Mr. Lincoln did not give an immediate answer, but was much impressed with the suggestions of Mr. Thomason.

TENDERS OF TROOPS.

From all sections north of Dixie's Land, tenders of additional troops continue to be made. The uprising of the North-West is particularly grand and imposing. Every State wants to do it all, and there are more hearts grieving because they cannot come, than are here hoping for an opportunity to serve their country. To-day, the Government were tendered the services of a second regiment of New-York Firemen Zouaves, now enrolling, and also another regiment from the City of Boston, ready to march on an hour's notice. Officers of both these regiments are here, urging their acceptance. The Star says the Chief Engineer of the New-York Fire Department is also here with a tender of 250 to 300 of his corps, with steam fire engines for service

in Washington. A similar tender was to-day received from the Philadelphia Fire Department.

A SICK TRAITOR.

Commodore Buchanan, who formerly had charge of our Navy-Yard, but whose conscientious scruples would not allow him longer to serve his country and protect his flag, and who resigned, has made application to be reentered upon the Navy list. The Government politely, but peremptorily declined the honor of his distinguished aid.

ANOTHER ACCIDENT.

While the Rhode Island Marine Artillery were practicing this morning, a private named Swasey was maimed in his hand, and nearly lost it, by the premature discharge of the gun. He will be hospitalized about ten days.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Hon. Jas. T. Morehead, of N. C., the predecessor of Mr. Gilmer, reached here this evening. He says the people there have made up their minds to stand by their State, although when taxation and privations press too strongly, they will not adhere so pertinaciously as they now think they will. He says Mr. Gilmer is a broken-hearted man, and feels terribly the disgraceful position in which his State has placed herself. He tried earnestly to keep her within the pale of the Union, but southern sympathies and prejudices are too strong for him, and those who worked with him, and he was defeated. Mr. Gilmer cannot be expected to defy public opinion, but he will not be in concert with those who plot destruction for the Union.

THE UNION IN KENTUCKY.

William H. Edmunds, a life Union man from Kentucky, endorses all that Mr. Thomason has said to the President regarding the Union feeling in that State.

THE REBEL FORCES IN VIRGINIA.

Fayette McCallen has just got in from Richmond. He says there were 10,000 troops there, 10,000 at Norfolk, 7,000 at Harper's Ferry, and others were preparing to leave Richmond for the latter place. Nothing is thought of or talked of but military forces and military operations. Every other man is a soldier, and business is done gone forever. Mr. McCallen's business here is not made public, but he goes back and forth unmolested. This information is corroborated by Wilson Jones, Government scout, who returned this afternoon. He says, that having traversed the entire route from Richmond to Harper's Ferry, he should estimate the number of troops at and between those two places at 25,000. Mr. Jones was arrested as a spy, but by means of some secret society pass, escaped.

DELAWARE HOME GUARDS.

A Committee from Delaware are here urging Secretary Cameron to give them arms for their home guards. Mr. Cameron decided that he had no guns for home guards, and that, in any event, the forces raised in Delaware would probably be retained for service in that State.

WESTERN VIRGINIA CONVENTION.

WHEELING, Monday, May 13, 1861.

The city is wild with enthusiasm. Flags are flying from nearly all the buildings.

The Convention met at 11 a. m., and after appointing a Committee on Credentials, adjourned to 3 p. m.

The Convention then reassembled at that hour, and the Committee reported favorably to the admission of delegates from 25 counties to seats. Permanent officers were appointed, and resolutions adopted appointing a Committee on State and Federal Relations. Before its adoption a discussion took place between Gen. J. J. Jackson of Wood County, who thought a division of the State premature, and John S. Carlisle, who said we must have immediate and prompt action. He wanted no paper resolves.

The Committee then adjourned until morning.

The ceremonies of hoisting a flag over the Custom-House, this afternoon, were very imposing. Thousands of people were on the ground; the national airs were sung, and speeches were made by J. S. Carlisle and others.

FROM CAIRO.

CAIRO, Monday, May 13, 1861.

Several companies of Arkansas troops arrived at Memphis this morning. Commencing to-day, all the boats passing this point will be stopped. No provisions or munitions of war for the seceded States will be allowed to pass.

FROM TRENTON, N. J.

TRENTON, Monday, May 13, 1861.

The Governor is still receiving offers from all parts of the State from companies anxious to volunteer for three years. Four companies (the first on the list for the service) are now here, quartered at the Arsenal. It is expected that two regiments for three years' service will be called for from this State, and they are ready at a moment's notice. As soon as the requisition is made on the Governor they will be embodied, thoroughly equipped and ready for efficient service.

The four regiments for State service, authorized by the Legislature, will not be raised until the Governor deems their service necessary. No steps have been yet taken for that purpose.

The act appropriating to the families of married volunteers \$6 per month, and to unmarried volunteers \$4, has not yet been signed by the Governor. It was passed in the last hour of the session, in the midst of much confusion, and requires close and critical examination before it becomes a law.

The following bills passed by the Legislature have been approved by the Governor:

To authorize the City of Newark to borrow money to aid the families of volunteers mustered into the service of the United States.

Similar bills for Trenton, Jersey City, Roxbury, Camden and Dordentown.

To authorize a loan of \$2,000,000 and a State tax of \$100,000.

For the defense of the State—authorizing the Governor to raise 4 regiments, purchase arms, artillery, etc.

Equalizing the military divisions of the State.

To perfect the apportionment bill passed at the last session, correcting an error made in the engrossed bill.

PROVISIONAL CONGRESS OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

EIGHTH DAY.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., May 6, 1861.

Congress met to-day at noon, and was opened with prayer.

The journals of the preceding day were read and confirmed.

After the call of States,

Mr. Brooke of Mississippi presented the ordinance passed by the Virginia State Convention adopting the Provisional Constitution of the Confederate States of America, and also the resolution passed by the same Convention authorizing the appointment or election of Commissioners to this Congress. Mr. Brooke said that Messrs. Hunter, Rives, Burkenbrough, Staples and Cameron had been selected as Commissioners, and that two of those gentlemen—Messrs. Burkenbrough and Staples—were now present, and he desired that they be invited to take seats in the Congress.

Mr. Rhetts of South Carolina moved that Congress go into secret session, and that the Virginia Commissioners now present be invited to remain in the Hall. This motion prevailed, and Congress went into secret session.

VIRGINIA ADMITTED.

The only business transacted in secret session, and which has been made public, is the admission of Virginia into the Government of the Confederate States. Two of her members, Messrs. Burkenbrough and Staples, were sworn in, and participated in the proceedings of Congress.

MONTGOMERY, Monday, May 13, 1861.

It is probable that Congress will adjourn within the next ten days to meet again in July at such place as circumstances may render necessary.

THE FIRST COLLISION IN ST. LOUIS.

WHY THE TROOPS FIRED ON THE CROWD.

Despicable Attack on the Troops.

MALIGNITY OF THE SECESSIONISTS.

The Troops Finally Obligated to Fire.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, May 13, 1861.

An official statement, published this morning, says the first firing at Camp Jackson on Friday evening was some half dozen shots near the head of the column of the 1st Regiment, headed by a volley of stones and a pistol shot from the crowd. No one was hurt at this point. The second firing occurred from the rear of the column guarding the prisoners. The crowd here was large and very abusive, and one man discharged three barrels of a revolver at Lieut. Faxon of the regular service, many of the mob cheering him and drawing revolvers and firing at the troops.

The man who commenced the attack then laid his pistol across his arm and was taking deliberate aim at Lieut. Faxon, when he was thrust through with a bayonet and fired upon at the same time, and instantly killed. The column then moved on, having received orders to march, and the company being assisted by the crowd and several of them shot, halted and fired, causing the deaths already reported. The order was then given by Capt. Lyon to cease firing, which was promptly obeyed.

The principal arms taken from Camp Jackson were 4 large size howitzers, 2 10-inch mortars, a large number of 10-inch shells, ready charged, some 5,000 United States muskets, supposed to be a portion of those taken from the Baton Rouge Arsenal.

A thousand people left the city yesterday afternoon in consequence of the reports of insubordination among the German troops, and their threats to burn and sack the city; but the appearance of Gen. Harney's proclamation in a great measure restored confidence, and many of those who left will probably return to-day.

The city is now quiet, and the highest hopes are entertained that no further disturbance will occur.

Twenty-two persons are known to have been killed at Camp Jackson. The following are eighteen who have been identified: John Swickerdahl, Caspar H. Glencoe, John Waters, Thos. A. Harv, Wm. Ickenhower, J. J. Jones, P. Doane, Erie Wright, Henry Jangle, James McDonald, Walter McDowell, Nicholas Knobloch, Francis Wheelock, John Carter, Jas. Boden, Emma Somers, Mr. McAuliffe.

Three of these were soldiers belonging to the South-West expedition, and were going as prisoners captured at Camp Jackson.

The report in this city on Saturday and yesterday, that Gen. Harney disapproved of the action of Capt. Lyon, in reference to the capture of Camp Jackson, is authoritatively denied this morning. He not only approves of the whole proceedings, but compliments that officer for the prompt and admirable manner which he executed the orders of the Government.

Trustworthy information from Jefferson City says that nearly all the objectionable features in the Military bill, which had been debated during recent session, has been materially amended, but when the news of the capture of Fort Jackson reached the city, the amendments were immediately reconsidered, and the original bill passed both Houses by large majorities; also, that no Secession ordinance had been brought before either House, nor was such contemplated.

The Legislature has passed, and the Governor signed a bill providing a military fund to arm the State. This fund will include receipts from assessments for the years 1860 and 1861, after the regular expenses of the Government have been paid. The war loan from the banks on individuals, 15 cents on the \$100, and the million dollars worth of bonds bid, also authorize the Governor to establish an Armory in the Penitentiary for the manufacture of arms and munitions of war.

The city has been quiet and orderly to-day, and the citizens generally have been engaged in their usual avocations.

Capt. Trotter's battalion of regulars are still quartered in the city, and will be kept here as long as the Police Commissioners consider their presence necessary for the preservation of the peace.

The troops at Camp Bissel, near Caseyville, on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, are the 12th Regiment of Illinois Volunteers, under command of Col. McArthur of Chicago.

A telegraph office was opened to-day, putting the camp in direct connection with St. Louis and all the eastern points.

The Evening Journal publishes a statement signed by Gen. Frost and his staff, explaining why Camp Jackson was surrendered. They say there were only five rounds of ammunition in the camp, and neither arms nor provisions enough to supply the force, 800 men, under their command.

To have attempted resistance, surrounded as they were by 6,000 to 8,000 troops, well armed with every appliance of war, would have been suicide, and retreat was impossible, they being without means of transportation or provisions, and no credit to procure either. They therefore the State authorities for not paying its first military debts, and proper supplies could be procured, and pronounced Capt. Lyon's demand illegal, unconstitutional, and a wanton trampling underfoot of the laws of our common country.

It is estimated that 10,000 persons left the city yesterday. A perfect panic is raging in some quarters, almost the entire streets being deserted.

TRAVEL THROUGH BALTIMORE RESUMED.

BALTIMORE, Monday, May 13, 1861.

A train from Philadelphia came through this afternoon, with mails and passengers. It was hailed with evident satisfaction by the people along the route, and as it passed through the city, many expressions of welcome were given. The national flag was displayed in various parts of the city to-day, the prohibition having been removed. The citizens have been all day in expectation of the arrival of troops over the Northern Central Road, but thus far none have arrived.

The first train from Pearyville, consisting of three passenger cars, well filled, has just arrived here. The bridges are all in good order, and trains will pass regularly. There was no disturbance along the route. Many ladies were among the passengers.

As the Maryland left the Perryville dock with the passenger cars upon her upper deck, the American flag was run up and saluted by the troops. The people on both sides of the river cheered loudly. At Harve de Grace the people raised American flags and cheered the train as it passed. American flags waved all along the route. The road and bridges were well guarded.

The streets of Baltimore, through which the train passed, were thronged with people, many women having their children in their arms.

Baltimore is quiet. American flags hang across Baltimore streets. No other flags seen.

FOR WASHINGTON VIA BALTIMORE.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, May 13, 1861.

It is understood that Col. Lewis's Regiment (1st Infantry) will receive marching orders to-morrow, through Baltimore southward. They are fully equipped.

If Col. Lytle's Regiment can be got ready, it will also be sent off to-morrow under command of Gen. Cadwalader. They lack knapsacks and cartridge-boxes.

THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

BALTIMORE, Monday, May 13, 1861.

The regular route is now opened from New-York through travel south to Baltimore and Washington, by train steam, via Wheeling and Parkersburg, to all Western and South-Western points.

TROOPS MOVED FORWARD.

Occupation of Heights Commanding Baltimore.

A SURPRISE ON THE CITY.

A FRIENDLY GREETING TO THE TROOPS.

BALTIMORE, Monday, May 13, 1861.

About 8 o'clock this evening a large train filled with troops arrived at the outer depot from the Relay House, containing 1,000 troops from each of the regiments stationed at the Relay House.

The 6th Massachusetts and 8th New York Regiments, with a battery of artillery, marched through South Baltimore to Federal Hill, a high point of ground on the south side of the harbor, directly overlooking the city, and one mile west of Fort Mifflin.

The sudden appearance of the troops took the citizens by surprise. They were greeted with every demonstration of approbation, and immense crowds quickly gathered cheering at every step, ladies waving their handkerchiefs, and many brought lamps and candles to the windows. Prominent citizens accompanied the troops to the hill, and assisted the officers in taking the best route thither, and procuring quarters for the troops until tents could arrive.

The troops seemed to be highly pleased with their reception, and all expressed surprise and delight at the commanding position and fine prospect, with the whole city and country spread out before them.

The American's Frederick correspondent says: "Some excitement was created here to-day by the report that last night a party of twelve unknown men entered the telegraph office at Monocacy Junction, six miles east of Frederick, and cut the wires, spent some time examining the bridges at that point, and left with a threat to return to-night and destroy the bridge. A company of riflemen left Frederick this evening to protect the bridge."

THE MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

BALTIMORE, Monday, May 13, 1861.

The Legislature did not adjourn to-day, as was expected.

The House amended the resolution, proposing to adjourn Thursday till the 4th of June. The Senate amended with a provision to appoint Commissioners to confer with President Lincoln, Jeff. Davis, and the Governors of Virginia and Pennsylvania for a stay of hostilities till after the meeting of Congress. The House refused to accede.

Mr. Wallis reported a bill for calling a sovereign Convention. It was not acted upon. Adjourned till to-morrow.

THE REBELS AT HARPER'S FERRY.

DISCOURAGING STATE OF AFFAIRS.

HARRISBURG, Monday, May 13, 1861.

A person employed in the special service visited Harper's Ferry last week and reached Chambersburg to-day. He reports that the troops concentrated at that post number 6,000 all together, about three-fourths of them armed. Most of these are well armed, but the balance are not armed at all. Only 200 Kentuckians are there now, and one company of South Carolinians.

The resident militia of Harper's Ferry are very reticent under existing circumstances.

Only one day's provisions was on hand, supplies having been cut off from Western Virginia by the Western Virginians. The supplies within reach anywhere in the surrounding country must be exhausted within two weeks.

The troops positively have not got more than one thousand stand of arms from the wreck of the arsenal, and some of these are in bad condition. They cannot manufacture more than twelve rifles per day.

They have only 600 men this side of the Potomac. They have not erected any batteries from the Maryland side, and show no disposition to erect any. All the preparations indicate defensive purposes on their part, and no disposition to forward the movement. They must retreat or be provisioned. This, however, does not probably contradict the probable advance of the main Confederate army by that route on Southern Pennsylvania, when Jeff. Davis discovers the impossibility of breaking Gen. Scott's lines around Washington.

THE NEW-YORK STATE REGIMENTS.

ALBANY, Monday, May 13, 1861.

E. D. Morgan, Jr., son of Governor Morgan, has resigned his office on the staff as Aid-de-camp, and Edmund Schriver, late Captain of Second Artillery and Assistant Adjutant-General in the United States Army, is appointed in his place, with the rank of Colonel.

Three more regiments the 9th, 9th, and Buffalo Regiments, were organized by the Board to-day. Gov. Morgan will forward five of the thirty regiments as soon as they are armed and equipped for the service of the United States, but no more of the present uniformed force of the State will be forwarded for three months' service, unless by special order of the Federal Government.

The 16th Regiment of volunteers organized by the Board have elected Thomas E. Davis of New-York City, Colonel. Col. Davis is a native of St. Lawrence County and a graduate of West Point, and saw three years' service under Gen. Taylor. Dr. Samuel March of Pettus County, a graduate of the Norwich Military College, has been elected a Colonel, and Col. Buel Palmer of Clinton County, Major. The companies composing the regiment are under the following Captains: David Nevins of Ogdensburg; Frank Palmer, Plattsburgh; James M. Pomeroy, Plattsburgh; L. Setaen, Plattsburgh; H. M. Chris, Depeyster; J. C. Gilmore, Plattsburgh; Wood of Chazy; Gibson of Stockholm; Seaver of Malone; and George Parker of Gouverneur. It is known that the northern regiment is composed of lumbermen, river drivers, farmers, and mechanics, and all are famous as unequalled marksmen.

ADAMS, N. Y., Monday, May 13, 1861.

A company of volunteers from Watertown, under the command of Capt. Lacy, passed here for Elmira this evening.

Mitchell, who is confined in jail at Watertown, who was to be tried next month for firing the shot of B. F. Webster, Jr., at this place, in December last, escaped last night. Also one Symes went with him. A reward is offered for their arrest.

MASSACHUSETTS TROOPS.

BOSTON, Monday, May 13, 1861.

The report that three or four additional Massachusetts regiments would be accepted for three years, was hailed with great favor by the large military force in the city and forts, who were getting impatient of delay.

The 1st Boston Regiment, composed mainly of well-drilled and thoroughly equipped city companies, tendered its services among the very first. The 11th, 13th, and 14th Regiments, mainly quartered in the harbor forts, are full and making progress in drill. The new flying artillery company, under Maj. Cobb, will be in efficient fighting condition in a few days.

THEY WILL HAVE THE CAPITAL.—THE N. O. Delta's Montgomery correspondent writes as follows: "The call of secession covers all the deliberations of Congress; yet the opinion prevails here that a formal declaration of war against the United States will not be made, and that a vigorous course, such for the truth of this statement, and merely given as the index of the public mind. It is reported here that official information has been received that troops from the North are pouring en masse into the capital of the old Government, and it is thought that the rebels can possibly begin our assault on Washington, will be defended by 20,000 men, supplied with all the equipment of war. The time for taking the old seat of government is probably not far distant, and the rebels will be in a position to take the fixed and unalterable determination to capture this city. The prevailing sentiment of our people, and the action of the Government, will be to defend the city with the eyes of every soldier whose destination is Washington."

In mounting the "great guns" and in planting the wide-mouthed mortars, there is a certain kind of interest that interests the men at the work. Though the mortars are passive enough in their hands, yet the men are well aware that they can speak, and in a language that the Rebels will not misunderstand.

Let Massachusetts see that her men are well provided with clothing. The heavy work they do is hard on clothing, and as the men come away in great haste, most of them require new uniforms. I do not think the men will object to my conveying a strong hint on this point.

The "Big Gun" stands where it always has stood—outside of the walls, near the water, in front of the Water Battery. It was shunted there for practice, and in the great war, can be served as well there as it could be were it inside of the fortress.

The vigilance of the officers of the Fortress is especially worthy of remark. I allude to those of the regular army. The officers of the volunteers cannot of course do much more than drill their men. They should, and probably most of them do, study the books that will fit them for the performance of their duties. Nearly every one of the regular officers here are sold men, and many of them elegant gentlemen as well as brave and accomplished soldiers.

A certain number of men are drilled at the large square every day in artillery practice, and under the tuition which is enforced the garrison will soon be in a condition to make the best use of the abundant means of defense which they have.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Seizure by the Rebels—Interesting Incidents of the Blockade—Mounting Guns—The Way the Massachusetts Boys Do It—Vigilance in the Fortress—The Officers—Col. Dimmick.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 13, 1861.

OLD POINT COMFORT, May 13, 1861.

Yesterday the steamer Adelaide came down from Baltimore, and met the Selden, to which, under the guns of the Cumberland, her passengers were transferred for Norfolk. Freighters, or anything else but passengers, their baggage, and the United States mail, had previously been forbidden. The Adelaide came to anchor under the walls of the Fortress, and remained all day. The return of the Selden from Norfolk was due at 4 p. m., but after waiting till 10 in the evening, the Adelaide went off without her coming, or knowing the cause of her detention. This morning, the Louisiana, of the same line, came down from Baltimore with passengers (generally Southern going home), and the mail, but there was no Norfolk boat here to meet her, the Selden not having made her appearance. In the course of the day the crew of the Selden made their way across the bay in an open boat, bringing the intelligence that when the Selden neared Norfolk on the day previous, she was fired on from one of the Rebel batteries that line the harbor, and that, on going to the dock, she was seized. The populace threatened to burn her. They rushed upon her, demanding what she had aboard, and when they were told that she had nothing but passengers and the mail, they said, "Damn the mails; we want something to eat! Why don't you bring us something to eat! The passengers are nothing but spies; let us seize them and burn the boat!" It resulted in the flight of the poor Southerners (who might well be frightened at this reception, on first touching rebel soil), and the seizure of the boat.

When the arrival of the Selden's crew with this intelligence became known here, the passengers brought down by the Louisiana in the morning, who had been waiting at Hampton, took steps for a conveyance to Norfolk, and accordingly, about 2 p. m., a number of them put out from Hampton in a small schooner. The Star (late Monticello) was lying near the mouth of the James River, some eight or ten miles above. The schooner, all right though she might have been, was nevertheless undertaking to run the blockade; for no vessel whatever, from any source, is permitted to enter Norfolk harbor. The Cumberland was swinging at anchor opposite the fortress, and it is probable that the flag officer signaled the Star to overhaul the schooner, for, when about three miles out, the Star fired a shot across her bow at a long distance. I happened to be on the ramparts of the fortress at the time. The report of the Star's 10-inch cannon brought a large number of officers and men to the same position. The schooner did not heed the warning, but kept on. Shortly a shell was exploded in her immediate neighborhood, and it was not till four shots were fired, one of which made a grievous rent in her hull, that she came to. A short time after she was laying under the guns of the Cumberland, humble enough. She would probably be permitted to undertake her expedition again, having learned that no movement can be made these waters, especially from Hampton to Norfolk, without the express permission of the flag officer.

The reader of the published accounts will remember that it was stated that a frisky little tug-boat was permitted to ply between Norfolk and Hampton in the service of the Rebels. She was suddenly cut short in her career one day last week by a huge ball fired from the Cumberland, which took off a good share of her bulwarks. The Commodore did not take the trouble to put a blank cartridge or even a waste shot across her bows, but put a shot square into her vital part. It ended her rebel service. A little repairing put her all right again, and she has since been